

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

ROOTH'S THEATRE.—"Rip Van Winkle." Joseph Anderson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Man and Wife." Mrs. Lester.

FOURTH-ST. THEATRE.—"Queen Elizabeth." Mrs. Lester.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Opera Bouffe: "Le Petit Faust."

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—"Aladdin." Leffingwell and Seckel.

THE GARDEN.—English Opera: "The Bohemian Girl." Rose Home.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"Wee Willie Winkie." G. L. For.

STANT THEATRE. No. 45 Bowery.—German Opera: "The Doctor of Seville."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"John Bull." Miss Henderson. John Doughan.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian exercises, acrobatic performance, &c. L. B. Lent.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. Songs, dances, recitations, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 3 and 5. "Lo. ac." Lydia Thompson Troupe.

Business Notices.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELLERY.

STERLING SILVERWARE.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

A. RUMBLE & CO.

273 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NASSAU ST., N. Y.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

awarded the FIRST PRIZE

FOR THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE

in the

LUXURANT SILVER-PLATE AND ENAMELING COMPANY,

as goods in their new style of SATISFACTION.

No. 10 Maiden-lane.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Connecting on Monday, 7th Nov. A magnificent Daily Line of new Wagon and Pullman Drawing-room and Palace Sleeping Cars will leave Hudson R. R. Depot, Thirtieth-st., on Pacific Express, at 3 p. m., and run through to St. Louis without change, via the "Great Wabash Route."

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROUDES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine TROUDES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "WILSON'S PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE." Experience has proved it to be a wonderful remedy for Consumption, Anemia, Debility, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. J. WILSON, Chemist, No. 106 Court-st., New York.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

is put up in packages to suit the wants of all. Superior to any other Yeast Powder in market, and convenient, economical, and wholesome. A single trial will convince the housewife that it is as superior as the most reliable, healthy, and cheapest ever offered to consumers.

BATCHOLORE'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world. Instantaneous, harmless, perfect. Applied at Factory, No. 10 Broad-st. Sold everywhere.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

141st Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth-st., sold, by paying \$10 down, and \$10 per month, without extra charge. Machines to let. J. T. Ellis.

TRUSS.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office (Established 20 years). 2 Years' experience. 100 Broadway, N. Y.

ARTIFICIALITIES—PAPER LINES.

678 Broadway, N. Y. 1000 Broadway, N. Y. 31 Green-st., Boston.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE has been increased about 50 per cent within the last two months, the price of advertisements in the Tribune has been reduced 25 per cent, and the Tribune is now the most popular and profitable newspaper in the country.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Yearly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum. Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.

Daily Tribune, 100 words, 40 cents per line. Semi-weekly Tribune, 100 words, 20 cents per line. Weekly Tribune, 100 words, 10 cents per line.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-day. Price \$2 per line.

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almost wholly without authority. When privation shall have driven the mob and army alike to riot and mutiny, dreadful scenes are sure to follow, and the siege of Paris may yet end in a terrible tragedy.

Republican voter! take a young Democrat with you to the polls! Give him your vote for Ledwith, and see that he gives you his vote for Woodford. Let us deal fairly all around!

In spite of all precautions there will, no doubt, be a plenty of dishonest voting to-day. Go to the polls early, or some of Mayor Hall's repeaters may steal your name before you get there.

An agreed statement as to the powers and duties of Supervisors, Marshals, Police Officers and Inspectors of Election has been signed by the Mayor, President of the Board of Police, United States Attorney and United States Marshal, which makes clear the duty of each and every officer in any emergency likely to arise at the polls to-day. With these directions adhered to we can see no possible excuse for any difficulty or conflict of authority, and we presume there will be none.

The trials of the "Repeaters" before Judge Woodruff were certainly very prompt, but the sentences were not very severe. There were extenuating circumstances, however, in the cases of those sentenced yesterday, and those contemplating frauds to-day will be wise not to accept the sentences of McLaughlin and Schroeder as precedents for the punishment of more flagrant offenders. The Government authorities purpose prosecuting all persons detected in illegal voting to-day; and the past administration of the United States Courts indicates the purpose of the Judges to punish the guilty.

Over five thousand warrants have been prepared for the arrest of men known to be guilty of fraudulent registration, in case they make the attempt to vote on such registration to-day. We commend to them the short and pithy story of Terence Quinn. There is no desire to send them to the Penitentiary, but the one and only way to escape it is to abstain from attempting to vote without the right. The law will be enforced at all hazards—even if an extra Penitentiary has to be built to accommodate the five thousand! Messrs. Repeaters, registered from warehouses, vacant lots, liquor stores, and the like, you are known! Try to continue your fraud at your peril.

Several considerable detachments of United States troops entered the City between nine and ten o'clock last night, very quietly, and proceeded to the points of rendezvous previously selected. They have exceedingly strict orders to keep within the buildings where they are quartered; and no voter is likely to see anything of them, unless disturbances at the polls, and the defiance of the United States law, should make their appearance necessary. We predict that such necessity will be avoided. We are to have an unusually quiet election; every voter entitled to vote will have an opportunity to vote once; and not one in the whole city is likely to see the "gleam of a federal bayonet."

The bad faith of Gov. Hoffman in issuing his order to the militia, after what was understood to be a full and harmonious agreement with the United States authorities on all points involved in the election, is only equalled by its folly. The law says the militia shall not be called out, or even have a rendezvous named, on election day, or for five days preceding, save in case of riot, insurrection, or invasion, or imminent danger thereof. Gov. Hoffman first says there is no danger. Then he names a rendezvous for the troops. The defiance of law is palpable—a man with brains enough for the dangerous role the Governor is essaying would have the wit to put a better cover on the transaction. But the purpose is equally apparent. Gov. Hoffman and his friends have done their best to continue the shameless violations of the Election law to which they owe their power. Now they summon the militia, and mean to claim the credit of the quiet election which Gen. McDowell and Marshal Sharpe enforce!

Louisiana sounds the prelude for victory in New-York! The returns received of yesterday's election indicate that the Republican State ticket is elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority, with Republican members of Congress in four of the five districts of the State, and a Legislature largely Republican in both branches. The election was quiet and orderly. No one, so far as our information goes, having the right to vote was obstructed in the free exercise of that right, mainly, no doubt, for the reason that ample provision had been made to enforce the law in case of attempted violence. All this is in beautiful contrast to the murderous scenes which were enacted in New-Orleans in 1866 under the countenance of Andrew Johnson. Louisiana has done all that could have been expected from her. Let New-York follow her example. The ticket elected is as follows:

Treasurer.—A. DUBUCLEY, Republican.

Auditor.—JAMES GRADHAM, Republican.

Congress—1. JAMES H. SYKES, Republican.

2. LOUISE A. SHELTON, Republican.

3. C. B. DARRALL, Republican.

4. JAMES MCCLARY, Republican.

5. J. D. WALKER, Democrat.

ELECTION TO-DAY!

The polls open in this City at six o'clock A. M. and close at five o'clock P. M. Be on hand early and vote; then call on your friends and urge them to do likewise!

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The World insults the intelligence of our citizen soldiery, by complaining that they are not relied on to enforce the Federal laws against frauds at elections. The reason is very simple: John T. Hoffman is their Commander-in-Chief, whose orders they are bound to obey; and he affects to believe those laws unconstitutional. Of course, if McCann or Barnard should see fit to-day to nullify the Federal laws, our Militia will be summoned by Hoffman to enforce this decision, and drive every Federal Supervisor and Deputy-Marshal from the polls. This is just what the Nullifiers would gladly do, but what they will not be allowed to do. In the darkest hour of our

National struggle, McCann pronounced the Draft act unconstitutional, and Seymour demanded that President Lincoln should refrain from enforcing it till the highest judicial tribunal should affirm its validity! Old Abe replied that the Rebels would not let him wage war after that fashion, but compelled him to hurry up his recruiting or let them dissolve the Union by force. That was just what McCann and Seymour wanted, but did not secure. The draft went ahead in spite of them, and the Union was saved. So the Federal laws that forbid Election Frauds will be enforced to-day, in spite of the elect of Election Frauds, John T. Hoffman.

NEW-YORK BY CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

The following are the official majorities for Congress in 1868 in the several districts into which our State is divided:

District.	County.	Majority.
I. Suffolk, Queens, Richmond, and Kings Co.—townships and part of Brooklyn		1,393 Dem.
II. Kings Co.—townships and part of Brooklyn		11,922 "
III. The residue of Brooklyn		9,864 "
IV. City—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Wards		16,050 "
V. City—7th, 10th, 11th and 12th Wards		17,470 "
VI. City—11th, 12th, and 13th Wards		2,690 "
VII. City—11th and 12th Wards		13,471 "
VIII. City—12th, 13th and 21st Wards		13,471 "
IX. City—12th, 13th and 22nd Wards		5,561 "
X. Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, and Orange, Sullivan		3,833 "
XI. Dutchess, Columbia		425 Rep.
XII. Greene, Ulster		509 Dem.
XIII. Albany, Schoharie		2,744 "
XIV. Rensselaer, Washington		2,413 Rep.
XV. Clinton, Essex, Warren		2,210 "
XVI. St. Lawrence, Franklin		8,978 "
XVII. Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton		3,103 "
XIX. Chenango, Delaware, Otsego		3,258 "
XX. Herkimer, Lewis, Jefferson		3,348 "
XXI. Oneida		1,503 "
XXII. Oswego, Madison		9,592 "
XXIII. Onondaga, Cortland		5,015 "
XXIV. Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne		4,491 "
XXV. Ontario, Livingston, Yates		3,808 "
XXVI. Broome, Schuyler, Allegany, Tompkins		5,112 "
XXVII. Chemung, Steuben, Tioga		5,407 "
XXVIII. Monroe, Orleans		2,600 "
XXIX. Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming		3,137 "
XXX. Erie (including Buffalo)		1,711 "
XXXI. Chautauque, Cattaraugus		6,983 "

[18 Republican, 13 Democratic.]

CONTRAST.

During the past year Republican administration has diminished the National Debt \$119,346,534 01.

Since 1863 Democratic administration has increased the Debt of this City \$33,423,775 74.

Study these figures before voting!

DO THEY MEAN FRAUD?

The World publishes the following as "Another Radical Dodge":

"The Radicals have started a scheme to send letters to different parties in this city, whose names are on the registers, and instructed the letter-carriers to take as many of these letters back to the Post-Office as possible, with the plea that the persons to whom they are addressed cannot be found. From these returned letters, they will make up a list, with the intention of arresting at the polls every person whose letter is thus returned by the carriers. It will be seen from this specimen that they are resorting to all manner of devices to intimidate voters. Let no legal voter be alarmed by these mean tricks. Our State laws will protect every person in his rights, or punish all who deprive legal voters of their elective rights."

Comments by The Tribune.—Knowing little more of the above than that it is asserted by The World, we ask every legal voter's attention to the case as thus presented:

John Smith (for example) presents himself for registration, and says he lives at No. 1,156 Canal-st. Our detectives examine the returns of the new Census, and find that no such person did live at that number when that Census was taken. But perhaps he has since removed to that locality. To test this, a letter is addressed and transmitted to "John Smith, 'No. 1,156 Canal-st.'" It is returned as mis-sent—no such person as John Smith lives or is known at that house. Hereupon, "John Smith, No. 1,156 Canal-st.," is marked on the registry of that district to be challenged when he offers to vote, and arrested if he persists in voting.

What can be fairer than this? Whose rights are infringed? How can the legal right of every voter to be protected from fraud be maintained, if such claimants of the Right of Suffrage be not challenged? Men who have a legal right to vote! do you want your suffrages swamped by wholesale fraud? If you do not, vote against that party which does its utmost to protect and facilitate fraud!

COL. JAMES FISK, JR., ON HIS HIGH HORSE.

Editor of The Evening Mail.

Sir: Be kind enough to state in your paper that the assertion made by Horace Greeley, this morning, that I had ordered out the Ninth Regiment for Tuesday morning is a "willful, wicked, and base lie," and that he knew it. If he had announced that the regiment was to escort him to the lunatic asylum, there might have been some sense in the story; but Horace had not brains enough to get so near to probability as that. His story is more invention of his own crazy head. Yours, obediently, JAMES FISK, JR.

New-York, Nov. 7, 1870.

Reply.—At the Fair of the American Institute, on Saturday evening last, the Editor of THE TRIBUNE met a gentleman who assured him that he knew the fact that Col. Fisk had ordered out his regiment for 8 A. M. of Tuesday (this day).

—And now will Col. Fisk—who can speak when he has a mind to—inform the stockholders of the Erie Railroad at what time he will permit them—by a full and fair vote of so many of them as shall choose to vote—elect a Board of Directors? Or does he mean to hold and enjoy their property for ever?

Will Col. Fisk, jr., further have the goodness to inform the stockholders of the Erie Railroad by what authority passes of which the following is an accurate copy, (except as to name), are issued, by hundreds, to Democratic voters; and how the stockholders are to get their pay for this wholesale transportation?

ERIE RAILWAY.

Pass Mr. J. Jones to New-York, Nov. 8, 1870.

J. GOULD, Pres.

If any one shall report to-day that Horace Greeley has said or done anything intended to affect the vote for Congress in the 11th District, that report will be false. Mr. Greeley is and will remain a candidate; but he did nothing to make himself such, and has said nothing in self-commendation or disparagement of his competitor. He leaves the result implicitly to the voters of the district, taking no steps to influence their decision in any way. They know whether they want him for a representative or not, and will decide accordingly. All he asks is that every legal voter be left free to vote once exactly as he sees fit, and that none but a legal voter be allowed to vote at all. Let the laws, whether Federal or State, which forbid illegal voting and false counting, be rigorously enforced, and let the People's verdict, fairly rendered, be

conclusive. That is all he has to say in the premises; and whoever shall report him as promising or threatening this or that will bear false witness. Enough said.

REPEATERS AND REPEATING.

The World says of the Republicans: "They are organizing repeaters everywhere; look out for them."

—The writer of the above knew he lied when he uttered it—meant to lie—had no other purpose but to deceive and defame. From the hour of the formation of the Republican party in this State, it has done its very utmost to render illegal voting impossible, and to punish it whenever perpetrated. The State Constitution framed by a Republican Convention in 1867 would have gone far to prevent illegal voting from the hour of its adoption; but the Democrats rallied all their forces and voted it down. They did not want illegal voting precluded, as was shown by their course in the Convention and in voting down the Constitution framed thereby. They knew and know that nine-tenths of all who can be induced to vote illegally are morally certain to vote the Democratic ticket. Hence, they have always opposed the enactment and execution of efficient laws to prevent frauds at elections.

WHO HAS THE MONEY?

The Tammany thieves have added to the debt of the City and County of New-York during the past seven years the sum of \$3,423,775 74. Now what have they done with the money? That is the question the swindled taxpayers would like to have answered. By what rule is the plunder divided? How much of it has Mr. Tweed got? What is Oakey Hall's share? What sum has been spent on repeaters, inspectors of elections, and other tools of the Tammany machine? Mr. Richard B. Connolly, the custodian of the City funds, was, a few years ago, as poor as a church mouse; now behold the result of greasing the measure through which the people's money has passed! See how the "shiners" stick to the inside:

STATEMENT OF A PART OF MR. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY'S PROPERTY, MADE BY HIMSELF

In May, 1870.	
Dwelling, No. 42 Park-ave.	\$5,000
Furniture in same.	20,000
House in Thirty-ninth-st., near Lexington-ave.	30,000
Furniture in same.	20,000
Unfinished mansion on Fifth-ave.	200,000
Full block of land, bounded by Fourth and Madison-aves., Sixty-ninth and Seventieth-sts., bought Oct. 15, 1869.	227,000
Four lots of a block of land, bounded by Fourth and Madison-aves., Sixty-ninth and Sixty-ninth-sts., bought on 2d of October, 1869, of P. H. Sweeney, Wm. M. Wood, and Hugh Smith.	220,500
Six acres of land in the Twelfth Ward, all paid for Stables in Thirty-fifth-st., near Lexington-ave.	600,000
	30,000

A part of the private fortune of our model Controller, who a few years ago could not pay for a score of a coat of grocery, is \$1,467,500.

Presented two years ago by Mrs. R. B. Connolly to Richard C. Connolly, nephew of Richard B. Connolly, and holder of several fat offices under Tammany—house No. 470 Second-ave.

Salaries of the Controller, his son, and two sons-in-law, per annum.

And this is the man who for a year and a half has deliberately defied the law requiring him to report the amount of the City debt at least one week before every election at which a Mayor is to be chosen, and who, when at last he was forced to listen to the indignant protests of outraged citizens, made a vain attempt to whitewash over his crime by an artful dodge. Tax-payers of New-York! how long will you allow these thieves to fatten on the money which you honestly earn, and which they steal from you in ever increasing sums?

No wonder that they dare not show the figures! Now turn them out to-day, and put honest men in the places of these thieves!

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The World says: "Gov. Hoffman will go out of the City with a majority of 25,000."

—THE TRIBUNE says he will not, and appeals to the returns of to-day's vote to support its assertion.

The World only admits a loss of 16,150 from Hoffman's majority two years ago. We say he will lose over 20,000 in this City, and at least 5,000 in Kings. He will lose 25,000 in the two cities, simply because his repeaters and miscounters will be held in check by the acts of Congress to secure a pure vote and their faithful execution. And, if those acts are faithfully executed in other cities, we shall lay bare the frauds by which he was declared elected. Stand fast!

A SERMON ON FRAUD.

The journalist has a double function to perform, as historian of the times, and a censor of public morals. If we turn aside therefore from contemplating the gigantic outrages of Fisk, Hall, and Tweed, to expend a little righteous indignation on the trifling forgeries of our unhappy friend The World, it is not because we deem those newspaper frauds intrinsically important enough for serious discussion, but because we feel it to be our religious duty to rebuke flagrant sin wherever we find it. The sinner may be personally of no consequence to mankind, and yet the example of his iniquity may become a grave social evil. If the aforesaid sinful newspaper, for instance, forges dispatches from the seat of war, or concocts a flimsy message from South Africa announcing the arrival at the Cape of Good Hope of intelligence of the flight of Eugenie the very same day that flight occurred, or writes in New-York a three-column cable letter from London about the international boat race, or copies its "telegraphic dispatches" from an Emigrants' Guide Book, or from street posters, no great harm may be done to the truth of history, because the deception is instantly found out; but if practices like these are permitted to go unrebuked, how do we know where they will stop? It is bad enough to have Mr. Tweed making peculation fashionable, and Mr. Fisk showing young military men and financiers the advantages of a career impartially divided between debauchery and the robbing of railroads. If the newspaper organ of these eminent citizens is to bring forgery also into vogue, it is absurd to suppose that the crime will be confined to such little things as news dispatches for The World. It will go into Wall-st., and every Democrat in the city will become after a while an object of mercantile suspicion.

We feel fully justified therefore in returning this morning to a subject upon which we have already said more than its intrinsic insignificance would seem to call for. We have been startled—or rather, we have not been startled—by repeated announcements lately in The World that the London populace were on the verge of revolution because their Government refused to intervene in behalf of France, and "Cable dispatches" have been published in that paper describing formidable gatherings of the most alarming character. We exposed the falsehood of one of those reports the other day, and as The World has attempted to justify itself we expose it still more fully this morning. The account in The Times, upon which our sinful neighbor relies, is very far from confirming its statements, but on the

contrary fully bears out our story, and agrees with the reports in The Daily News, Telegraph, and Pall Mall Gazette. There were no 20,000 men; there was no opposition from the Government; there was nothing that deserved the name of a demonstration; the whole preposterous affair was like the "great socialist gathering" in our own City Hall Park last Friday, where a raving mountebank proposed to a mob of bootblacks a division of the property of Stewart and Astor till the police took him to the station-house to cool off.

It gives us no pleasure to parade the misfortunes of an American newspaper; but it is our duty to make these humiliating exposures, first, because the public depend upon us to sift the true from the false, and secondly because this persistent habit of forging, amplifying, and (as the culprit expresses it) "editing" dispatches, disgraces the whole profession, and casts upon honorable journalists an undeserved suspicion. In its insane anxiety to rival the renown of the really great newspapers of America, The World has forgotten that the secret of success in journalism is to collect all the news promptly, and to tell it correctly. Failing to do this, it can never supply the deficiency by inventing and amplifying messages, and shrieking until it is red in the face, "Come here, come here! I have 'all the news, better than the people ever hear 'way, and twice as spicy!'" This degrades an honorable profession to a level with the calling of the Cheap Jack. We trust our readers will bear in mind that we do not speak from mere suspicion. When we assert that our neighbor has been for a long time in the constant habit of forging news, we say only what we know and are quite ready to prove. We can give the names of two men in the employ of The World who spent a night in composing, here in New-York, one of the London dispatches of which that paper professed to be most proud, and who boasted of their work afterward. We can exhibit copies of pamphlets and handbills used in padding out short Cable messages upon which The World has based extravagant and misleading editorial articles. One of the rules of the Associated Press operated to protect newspapers against such frauds on the part of their associates, by providing that when a message was to be shared, the original manuscript as it came from the telegraph office should be sent to the agent of the Association, to be by him duplicated for the use of all the papers entitled to receive it. This rule The World steadily violated. Nobody was allowed to see the original message; it was padded, stretched, altered in all kinds of ways, and then sent to the press in proof-slips from The World office, at an hour too late even to be put in type, much less to be carefully examined. We may now state that for this offense The World has been formally tried by the Association, and found guilty. Within a day or two the Association have at last succeeded in forcing it to obey the rules. The purpose of the violation is of course evident.

We cannot easily pardon forgery; but we are prepared to make a great many allowances for a paper in the situation of The World. Its frauds have never before been so daring as during the Franco-German war; but then its necessities have never before been so great. It remarked on Saturday, that at the beginning of the campaign it trusted to THE TRIBUNE for its European news, and therefore neglected to make "arrangements which it else would have made for controlling the whole news market;" but finding that we were not desirous of sharing our dispatches except when we were obliged to, it has since depended upon its own agents. Entering the field late, they are necessarily at a disadvantage, and as the rule of their office is to have something, be it true or false, they have involved themselves in some awkward scrapes. It was to The World that we were indebted a few weeks ago for the story of an immense French victory under the walls of Paris, by which the Prussians were driven back along their whole line, and the siege virtually raised. That monstrous falsehood has never been contradicted by the journal most instrumental in spreading it—on the contrary, it has lately been reiterated. It was not until two days after the announcement in New-York of the surrender of Metz that The World could be induced to believe it, and, if we are not mistaken, our neighbor still places the date of that important event forty-eight hours or so later than its actual occurrence. Nor has it been more fortunate in its editorial comments on the campaign. The battle of Wörth, or Haguenau, was editorially interpreted as a victory for MacMahon; and the French army, as it gradually fell back toward Sedan, kept on gaining victory after victory, until it finally capitulated. Readers of the paper have not forgotten the elaborate and inspiring articles in which, while the military fortunes of France were at the darkest point, we were assured that the "tide" at last had "turned," and the invaders were in the most desperate danger. No one could have devised the extraordinary strategical combinations daily exposed on the fourth page of The World, except some such great military writer as the historian of that famous campaign among the elbows of the Minio.

We are sorry to have to say all these things. The World is a lively paper, and for people who are not particular about truth it is in some respects very judiciously edited. Several of the young men attached to the staff are smart; indeed, forgery requires a great deal of smartness, and we will do these persons the justice to say that some of their fraudulent dispatches would deceive anybody except a journalist who has opportunities for detection which the outside public do not possess. It is mournful to see quite respectable talents thus prostituted to base purposes, while, if regulated by conscience, they might render The World a credit to minor American journalism. During the heat of the election we suppose the editors can hardly be expected to get their passions sufficiently under control to stop lying; but a calmer season is approaching; Christmas, with its religious associations, New Year's Day, with its myriad of good resolutions, will soon be upon us. Perhaps in that blessed time The World will reform. We can then promise it forgiveness for the past, and a cordial, brotherly welcome back into the ranks of the profession.

Some thousands of fraudulent registrations